METHODS OF ISOLATING HYDRAJET STIMULATED ZONES

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

[0001] The present invention relates generally to well completion operations, and more particularly methods of stimulation and subsequent isolation of hydrajet stimulated zones from subsequent jetting or stimulation operations, so as to minimize the loss of completion/stimulation fluids during the subsequent well jetting or stimulation operations.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0002] In some wells, it is desirable to individually and selectively create multiple fractures having adequate conductivity, usually a significant distance apart along a wellbore, so that as much of the hydrocarbons in an oil and gas reservoir as possible can be drained/produced into the wellbore. When stimulating a reservoir from a wellbore, especially those that are highly deviated or horizontal, it is difficult to control the creation of multi-zone fractures along the wellbore without cementing a liner to the wellbore and mechanically isolating the zone being fractured from previously fractured zones or zones not yet fractured.

[0003] Traditional methods to create fractures at predetermined points along a highly deviated or horizontal wellbore vary depending on the nature of the completion within the lateral (or highly deviated) section of the wellbore. Only a small percentage of the horizontal completions during the past 15 or more years used a cemented liner type completion; most used some type of non-cemented liner or a bare openhole section. Furthermore, many wells with cemented liners in the lateral were also completed with a significant length of openhole section beyond the cemented liner section. The best known way to achieve desired hydraulic fracturing isolation/results is to cement a solid liner in the lateral section of the wellbore, perform a conventional explosive perforating step, and then perform fracturing stages along the wellbore using some technique for mechanically isolating the individual fractures. The second most

successful method involves cementing a liner and significantly limiting the number of perforations, often using tightly grouped sets of perforations, with the number of total perforations intended to create a flow restriction giving a back-pressure of about 100 psi or more, due to fluid flow restriction based on the wellbore injection rate during stimulation, with some cases approaching 1000 psi flow resistance. This technology is generally referred to as "limited entry" perforating technology.

[0004] In one conventional method, after the first zone is perforated and fractured, a sand plug is installed in the wellbore at some point above the fracture, *e.g.,* toward the heel. The sand plug restricts any meaningful flow to the first zone fracture and thereby limits the loss of fluid into the formation, while a second upper zone is perforated and fracture stimulated. One such sand plug method is described in SPE 50608. More specifically, SPE 50608 describes the use of coiled tubing to deploy explosive perforating guns to perforate the next treatment interval while maintaining well control and sand plug integrity. The coiled tubing and perforating guns were removed from the well and then the next fracturing stage was performed. Each fracturing stage was ended by developing a sand plug across the treatment perforations by increasing the sand concentration and simultaneously reducing pumping rates until a bridge was formed. The paper describes how increased sand plug integrity could be obtained by performing what is commonly known in the cementing services industry as a "hesitation squeeze" technique. A drawback of this technique, however, is that it requires multiple trips to carry out the various stimulation and isolation steps.

[0005] More recently, Halliburton Energy Services, Inc. has introduced and proven the technology for using hydrajet perforating, jetting while fracturing, and co-injection down the annulus. In one method, this process is generally referred to by Halliburton as the

SURGIFRAC process or stimulation method and is described in U.S. Patent No. 5,765,642, which is incorporated herein by reference. The SURGIFRAC process has been applied mostly to horizontal or highly deviated wellbores, where casing the hole is difficult and expensive. By using this hydrajetting technique, it is possible to generate one or more independent, single plane hydraulic fractures; and therefore, highly deviated or horizontal wells can be often completed without having to case the wellbore. Furthermore, even when highly deviated or horizontal wells are cased, hydrajetting the perforations and fractures in such wells generally result in a more effective fracturing method than using traditional explosive charge perforation and fracturing techniques. Thus, prior to the SURGIFRAC technique, methods available were usually too costly to be an economic alternative, or generally ineffective in achieving stimulation results, or both.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0006] The features and advantages of the present invention will be readily apparent to those skilled in the art upon a reading of the description of the exemplary embodiments, which follows.

[0007] The present invention is directed to a method of completing a well using a hydrajetting tool and subsequently plugging or partially sealing the fractures in each zone with an isolation fluid. In accordance with the present invention, the hydrajetting tool can perform one or more steps, including but not limited to, the perforating step, the perforating and fracture steps, and the perforating, fracture and isolation steps.

[0008] More specifically, the present invention is directed to a method of completing a well in a subterranean formation, comprising the following steps. First, a wellbore is drilled in the subterranean formation. Next, depending upon the nature of the formation, the wellbore is lined with a casing string or slotted liner. Next, a first zone in the subterranean formation is perforated by injecting a pressurized fluid through a hydrajetting tool into the subterranean formation, so as to form one or more perforation tunnels. This fluid may or may not contain solid abrasives. Following the perforation step, the formation is fractured in the first zone by injecting a fracturing fluid into the one or more perforation tunnels, so as to create at least one fracture along each of the one or more perforation tunnels. Next, the one or more fractures in the first zone are plugged or partially sealed by installing an isolation fluid into the wellbore adjacent to the fractures and/or inside the openings of the fractures. In at least one embodiment, the isolation fluid has a greater viscosity than the fracturing fluid. Next, a second zone of the subterranean formation is perforated and fractured. If it is desired to fracture additional zones of the subterranean formation, then the fractures in the second zone are plugged

or partially sealed by the same method, namely, installing an isolation fluid into the wellbore adjacent to the fractures and/or inside the openings of the fractures. The perforating, fracturing and sealing steps are then repeated for the additional zones. The isolation fluid can be removed from fractures in the subterranean formation by circulating the fluid out of the fractures, or in the case of higher viscosity fluids, breaking or reducing the fluid chemically or hydrajetting it out of the wellbore. Other exemplary methods in accordance with the present invention are described below.

[0009] An advantage of the present invention is that the tubing string can be inside the wellbore during the entire treatment. This reduces the cycle time of the operation. Under certain conditions the tubing string with the hydrajetting tool or the wellbore annulus, whichever is not being used for the fracturing operation, can also be used as a real-time BHP (Bottom Hole Pressure) acquisition tool by functioning as a dead fluid column during the fracturing treatment. Another advantage of the invention is the tubing string provides a means of cleaning the wellbore out at anytime during the treatment, including before, during, after, and in between stages. Tubulars can consist of continuous coiled tubing, jointed tubing, or combinations of coiled and jointed tubing.

Brief Description Of The Drawings

[0010] A more complete understanding of the present disclosure and advantages thereof may be acquired by referring to the following description taken in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, which:

[0011] Figure 1A is a schematic diagram illustrating a hydrajetting tool creating perforation tunnels through an uncased horizontal wellbore in a first zone of a subterranean formation.

[0012] Figure 1B is a schematic diagram illustrating a hydrajetting tool creating perforation tunnels through a cased horizontal wellbore in a first zone of a subterranean formation.

[0013] Figure 2 is a schematic diagram illustrating a cross-sectional view of the hydrajetting tool shown in Figure 1 forming four equally spaced perforation tunnels in the first zone of the subterranean formation.

[0014] Figure 3 is a schematic diagram illustrating the creation of fractures in the first zone by the hydrajetting tool wherein the plane of the fracture(s) is perpendicular to the wellbore axis.

[0015] Figure 4A is a schematic diagram illustrating one embodiment according to the present invention wherein the fractures in the first zone are plugged or partially sealed with an isolation fluid delivered through the wellbore annulus after the hydrajetting tool has moved up hole.

[0016] Figure 4B is a schematic diagram illustrating another embodiment according to the present invention wherein the fractures in the first zone are plugged or partially

sealed with an isolation fluid delivered through the wellbore annulus before the hydrajetting tool has moved up hole.

[0017] Figure 4C is a schematic diagram illustrating another embodiment according to the present invention wherein the isolation fluid plugs the inside of the fractures rather than the wellbore alone.

[0018] Figure 4D is a schematic diagram illustrating another embodiment according to the present invention wherein the isolation fluid plugs the inside of the fractures and at least part of the wellbore.

[0019] Figure 5 is a schematic diagram illustrating another embodiment according to the present invention wherein the isolation fluid is delivered into the wellbore through the hydrajetting tool.

[0020] Figure 6 is a schematic diagram illustrating the creation of fractures in a second zone of the subterranean formation by the hydrajetting tool after the first zone has been plugged.

[0021] Figure 7 is a schematic diagram illustrating one exemplary method of removing the isolation fluid from the wellbore in the subterranean formation by allowing the isolation fluid to flow out of the well with production.

[0022] Figures 8A and 8B are schematic diagrams illustrating two other exemplary methods of removing the isolation fluid from the fractures in the subterranean formation.

[0023] Figures 9A-9D illustrate another exemplary method of fracturing multiple zones in a subterranean formation and plugging or partially sealing those zones in accordance with the present invention.

[0024] Figures 10A-C illustrate yet another exemplary method of fracturing multiple zones in a subterranean formation and plugging or partially sealing those zones in accordance with the present invention.

[0025] Figures 11A and 11B illustrate operation of a hydrajetting tool for use in carrying out the methods according to the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0026] The details of the method according to the present invention will now be described with reference to the accompanying drawings. First, a wellbore 10 is drilled into the subterranean formation of interest 12 using conventional (or future) drilling techniques. Next, depending upon the nature of the formation, the wellbore 10 is either left open hole, as shown in Figure 1A, or lined with a casing string or slotted liner, as shown in Figure 1B. The wellbore 10 may be left as an uncased open hole if, for example, the subterranean formation is highly consolidated or in the case where the well is a highly deviated or horizontal well, which are often difficult to line with casing. In cases where the wellbore 10 is lined with a casing string, the casing string may or may not be cemented to the formation. The casing in Figure 1B is shown cemented to the subterranean formation. Furthermore, when uncemented, the casing liner may be either a slotted or preperforated liner or a solid liner. Those of ordinary skill in the art will appreciate the circumstances when the wellbore 10 should or should not be cased, whether such casing should or should not be cemented, and whether the casing string should be slotted, preperforated or solid. Indeed, the present invention does not lie in the performance of the steps of drilling the wellbore 10 or whether or not to case the wellbore, or if so, how. Furthermore, while Figures 2 through 10 illustrate the steps of the present invention being carried out in an uncased wellbore, those of ordinary skill in the art will recognize that each of the illustrated and described steps can be carried out in a cased or lined wellbore. The method can also be applied to an older well bore that has zones that are in need of stimulation.

[0027] Once the wellbore 10 is drilled, and if deemed necessary cased, a hydrajetting tool 14, such as that used in the SURGIFRAC process described in U.S. Patent No. 5,765,642, is placed into the wellbore 10 at a location of interest, *e.g.*, adjacent to a first zone 16

in the subterranean formation 12. In one exemplary embodiment, the hydrajetting tool 14 is attached to a coil tubing 18, which lowers the hydrajetting tool 14 into the wellbore 10 and supplies it with jetting fluid. Annulus 19 is formed between the coil tubing 18 and the wellbore 10. The hydrajetting tool 14 then operates to form perforation tunnels 20 in the first zone 16, as shown in Figure 1. The perforation fluid being pumped through the hydrajetting tool 14 contains a base fluid, which is commonly water and abrasives (commonly sand). As shown in Figure 2, four equally spaced jets (in this example) of fluid 22 are injected into the first zone 16 of the subterranean formation 12. As those of ordinary skill in the art will recognize, the hydrajetting tool 14 can have any number of jets, configured in a variety of combinations along and around the tool.

[0028] In the next step of the well completion method according to the present invention, the first zone 16 is fractured. This may be accomplished by any one of a number of ways. In one exemplary embodiment, the hydrajetting tool 14 injects a high pressure fracture fluid into the perforation tunnels 20. As those of ordinary skill in the art will appreciate, the pressure of the fracture fluid exiting the hydrajetting tool 14 is sufficient to fracture the formation in the first zone 16. Using this technique, the jetted fluid forms cracks or fractures 24 along the perforation tunnels 20, as shown in Figure 3. In a subsequent step, an acidizing fluid may be injected into the formation through the hydrajetting tool 14. The acidizing fluid etches the formation along the cracks 24 thereby widening them.

[0029] In another exemplary embodiment, the jetted fluid carries a proppant into the cracks or fractures 24. The injection of additional fluid extends the fractures 24 and the proppant prevents them from closing up at a later time. The present invention contemplates that other fracturing methods may be employed. For example, the perforation tunnels 20 can be

fractured by pumping a hydraulic fracture fluid into them from the surface through annulus 19. Next, either and acidizing fluid or a proppant fluid can be injected into the perforation tunnels 20, so as to further extend and widen them. Other fracturing techniques can be used to fracture the first zone 16.

[0030] Once the first zone 16 has been fractured, the present invention provides for isolating the first zone 16, so that subsequent well operations, such as the fracturing of additional zones, can be carried out without the loss of significant amounts of fluid. This isolation step can be carried out in a number of ways. In one exemplary embodiment, the isolation step is carried out by injecting into the wellbore 10 an isolation fluid 28, which may have a higher viscosity than the completion fluid already in the fracture or the wellbore.

[0031] In one embodiment, the isolation fluid 28 is injected into the wellbore 10 by pumping it from the surface down the annulus 19. More specifically, the isolation fluid 28, which is highly viscous, is squeezed out into the annulus 19 and then washed downhole using a lower viscosity fluid. In one implementation of this embodiment, the isolation fluid 28 is not pumped into the wellbore 10 until after the hydrajetting tool 14 has moved up hole, as shown in Figure 4A. In another implementation of this embodiment, the isolation fluid 28 is pumped into the wellbore 10, possibly at a reduced injection rate than the fracturing operation, before the hydrajetting tool 14 has moved up hole, as shown in Figure 4B. If the isolation fluid is particularly highly viscous or contains a significant concentration of solids, preferably the hydrajetting tool 14 is moved out of the zone being plugged or partially sealed before the isolation fluid 28 is pumped downhole because the isolation fluid may impede the movement of the hydrajetting tool within the wellbore 10.

[0032] In the embodiments shown in Figures 4A and 4B, the isolation fluid is shown in the wellbore 10 alone. Alternatively, the isolation fluid could be pumped into the jetted perforations and/or the opening of the fractures 24, as shown in Figure 4C. In still another embodiment, the isolation fluid is pumped both in the opening of the fractures 24 and partially in the wellbore 10, as shown in Figure 4D.

[0033] In another exemplary embodiment of the present invention, the isolation fluid 28 is injected into the wellbore 10 adjacent the first zone 16 through the jets 22 of the hydrajetting tool 14, as shown in Figure 5. In this embodiment, the chemistry of the isolation fluid 28 must be selected such that it does not substantially set up until after in has been injected into the wellbore 10.

[0034] In another exemplary embodiment, the isolation fluid 28 is formed of a fluid having a similar chemical makeup as the fluid resident in the wellbore during the fracturing operation. The fluid may have a greater viscosity than such fluid, however. In one exemplary embodiment, the wellbore fluid is mixed with a solid material to form the isolation fluid. The solid material may include natural and man-made proppant agents, such as silica, ceramics, and bauxites, or any such material that has an external coating of any type. Alternatively, the solid (or semi-solid) material may include paraffin, encapsulated acid or other chemical, or resin beads.

[0035] In another exemplary embodiment, the isolation fluid 28 is formed of a highly viscous material, such as a gel or cross-linked gel. Examples of gels that can be used as the isolation fluid include, but are not limited to, fluids with high concentration of gels such as Xanthan. Examples of cross-linked gels that can be used as the isolation fluid include, but are not limited to, high concentration gels such as Halliburton's DELTA FRAC fluids or K-MAX

fluids. "Heavy crosslinked gels" could also be used by mixing the crosslinked gels with delayed chemical breakers, encapsulated chemical breakers, which will later reduce the viscosity, or with a material such as PLA (poly-lactic acid) beads, which although being a solid material, with time decomposes into acid, which will liquefy the K-MAX fluids or other crosslinked gels.

[0036] After the isolation fluid 28 is delivered into the wellbore 10 adjacent the fractures 24, a second zone 30 in the subterranean formation 12 can be fractured. If the hydrajetting tool 14 has not already been moved within the wellbore 10 adjacent to the second zone 30, as in the embodiment of Figure 4A, then it is moved there after the first zone 16 has been plugged or partially sealed by the isolation fluid 28. Once adjacent to the second zone 30, as in the embodiment of Figure 6, the hydrajetting tool 14 operates to perforate the subterranean formation in the second zone 30 thereby forming perforation tunnels 32. Next, the subterranean formation 12 is fractured to form fractures 34 either using conventional techniques or more preferably the hydrajetting tool 14. Next, the fractures 34 are extended by continued fluid injection and using either proppant agents or acidizing fluids as noted above, or any other known technique for holding the fractures 34 open and conductive to fluid flow at a later time. The fractures 34 can then be plugged or partially sealed by the isolation fluid 28 using the same techniques discussed above with respect to the fractures 24. The method can be repeated where it is desired to fracture additional zones within the subterranean formation 12.

[0037] Once all of the desired zones have been fractured, the isolation fluid 28 can be recovered thereby unplugging the fractures 24 and 34 for subsequent use in the recovery of hydrocarbons from the subterranean formation 12. One method would be to allow the production of fluid from the well to move the isolation fluid, as shown in Figure 7. The isolation fluid may consist of chemicals that break or reduce the viscosity of the fluid over time to allow

easy flowing. Another method of recovering the isolation fluid 28 is to wash or reverse the fluid out by circulating a fluid, gas or foam into the wellbore 10, as shown in Figure 8A. Another alternate method of recovering the isolation fluid 28 is to hydrajet it out using the hydrajetting tool 14, as shown in Figure 8B. The latter methods are particularly well suited where the isolation fluid 28 contains solids and the well is highly deviated or horizontal.

[0038] The following is an another method of completing a well in a subterranean formation in accordance with the present invention. First, the wellbore 10 is drilled in the subterranean formation 12. Next, the first zone 16 in the subterranean formation 12 is perforated by injecting a pressurized fluid through the hydrajetting tool 14 into the subterranean formation (Figure 9A), so as to form one or more perforation tunnels 20, as shown, for example, in Figure 9B. During the performance of this step, the hydrajetting tool 14 is kept stationary. Alternatively, however, the hydrajetting tool 14 can be fully or partially rotated so as to cut slots into the formation. Alternatively, the hydrajetting tool 14 can be axially moved or a combination of rotated and axially moved within the wellbore 10 so as to form a straight or helical cut or slot. Next, one or more fractures 24 are initiated in the first zone 16 of the subterranean formation 12 by injecting a fracturing fluid into the one or more perforation tunnels through the hydrajetting tool 14, as shown, for example, in Figure 3. Initiating the fracture with the hydrajetting tool 14 is advantageous over conventional initiating techniques because this technique allows for a lower breakdown pressure on the formation. Furthermore, it results in a more accurate and better quality perforation.

[0039] Fracturing fluid can be pumped down the annulus 19 as soon as the one or more fractures 24 are initiated, so as to propagate the fractures 24, as shown in Figure 9B, for example. Any cuttings left in the annulus from the perforating step are pumped into the fractures

24 during this step. After the fractures 24 have been initiated, the hydrajetting tool 14 is moved up hole. This step can be performed while the fracturing fluid is being pumped down through the annulus 19 to propagate the fractures 24, as shown in Figure 9C. The rate of fluid being discharged through the hydrajetting tool 14 can be decreased once the fractures 24 have been initiated. The annulus injection rate may or may not be increased at this juncture in the process.

[0040] After the fractures 24 have been propagated and the hydrajetting tool 14 has been moved up hole, the isolation fluid 28 in accordance with the present invention can be pumped into the wellbore 10 adjacent to the first zone 16. Over time the isolation fluid 28 plugs the one or more fractures 24 in the first zone 16, as shown, for example, in Figure 9D. (Although not shown, those of skill in the art will appreciate that the isolation fluid 28 can permeate into the fractures 24.) The steps of perforating the formation, initiating the fractures, propagating the fractures and plugging or partially sealing the fractures are repeated for as many additional zones as desired, although only a second zone 30 is shown in Figures 6-10.

[0041] After all of the desired fractures have been formed, the isolation fluid 28 can be removed from the subterranean formation 12. There are a number of ways of accomplishing this in addition to flowing the reservoir fluid into the wellbore and to those already mentioned, namely reverse circulation and hydrajetting the fluid out of the wellbore 10. In another method, acid is pumped into the wellbore 10 so as to activate, de-activate, or dissolve the isolation fluid 28 *in situ*. In yet another method, nitrogen is pumped into the wellbore 10 to flush out the wellbore and thereby remove it of the isolation fluid 28 and other fluids and materials that may be left in the wellbore.

[0042] Yet another method in accordance with the present invention will now be described. First, as with the other methods, wellbore 10 is drilled. Next, first zone 16 in

subterranean formation 12 is perforated by injecting a pressurized fluid through hydrajetting tool 14 into the subterranean formation, so as to form one or more perforation tunnels 20. The hydrajetting tool 14 can also be rotated or rotated and/or axially moved during this step to cut slots into the subterranean formation 12. Next, one or more fractures 24 are initiated in the first zone 16 of the subterranean formation by injecting a fracturing fluid into the one or more perforation tunnels 20 through the hydrajetting tool 14. Following this step or simultaneous with it, additional fracturing fluid is pumped into the one or more fractures 24 in the first zone 16 through annulus 19 in the wellbore 10 so as to propagate the fractures 24. Any cuttings left in the annulus after the drilling and perforation steps may be pumped into the fracture during this step. Simultaneous with this latter step, the hydrajetting tool 14 is moved up hole. Pumping of the fracture fluid into the formation through annulus 19 is then ceased. All of these steps are then repeated for the second zone 30 and any subsequent zones thereafter. The rate of the fracturing fluid being ejected from the hydrajetting tool 14 is decreased as the tool is moved up hole and even may be halted altogether.

[0043] An additional method in accordance with the present invention will now be described. First, as with the other methods, wellbore 10 is drilled. Next, first zone 16 in subterranean formation 12 is perforated by injecting a pressurized fluid through hydrajetting tool 14 into the subterranean formation, so as to form one or more perforation tunnels 20. The hydrajetting tool 14 can be rotated during this step to cut slots into the subterranean formation 12. Alternatively, the hydrajetting tool 14 can be rotated and/or moved axially within the wellbore 10, so as to create a straight or helical cut into the formation 16. Next, one or more fractures 24 are initiated in the first zone 16 of the subterranean formation by injecting a fracturing into the one or more perforation tunnels or cuts 20 through the hydrajetting tool 14.

Following this step or simultaneous with it, additional fracturing fluid is pumped into the one or more fractures 24 in the first zone 16 through annulus 19 in the wellbore 10 so as to propagate the fractures 24. Any cuttings left in the annulus after the drilling and perforation steps are pumped into the fracture during this step. Simultaneous with this latter step, the hydrajetting tool 14 is moved up hole and operated to perforate the next zone. The fracturing fluid is then ceased to be pumped down the annulus 19 into the fractures, at which time the hydrajetting tool starts to initiate the fractures in the second zone. The process then repeats.

[0044] Yet another method in accordance with the present invention will now be described with reference to Figures 10A–C. First, as with the other methods, wellbore 10 is drilled. Next, first zone 16 in subterranean formation 12 is perforated by injecting a pressurized fluid through hydrajetting tool 14 into the subterranean formation, so as to form one or more perforation tunnels 20, as shown in Figure 10A. The fluid injected into the formation during this step typically contains an abrasive to improve penetration. The hydrajetting tool 14 can be rotated during this step to cut a slot or slots into the subterranean formation 12. Alternatively, the hydrajetting tool 14 can be rotated and/or moved axially within the wellbore 10, so as to create a straight or helical cut into the formation 16.

[0045] Next, one or more fractures 24 are initiated in the first zone 16 of the subterranean formation by injecting a fracturing fluid into the one or more perforation tunnels or cuts 20 through the hydrajetting tool 14, as shown in Figure 10B. During this step the base fluid injected into the subterranean formation may contain a very small size particle, such as a 100 mesh silica sand, which is also known as Oklahoma No. 1. Next, a second fracturing fluid that may or may not have a second viscosity greater than that of the first fracturing fluid, is injected into the fractures 24 to thereby propagate said fractures. The second fracturing fluid comprises

the base fluid, sand, possibly a crosslinker, and one or both of an adhesive and consolidation agent. In one embodiment, the adhesive is SANDWEDGE conductivity enhancer manufactured by Halliburton and the consolidation agent is EXPEDITE consolidation agent also manufactured by Halliburton. The second fracturing fluid may be delivered in one or more of the ways described herein. Also, an acidizing step may also be performed.

[0046] Next, the hydrajetting tool 14 is moved to the second zone 30, where it perforates that zone thereby forming perforation tunnels or cuts 32. Next, the fractures 34 in the second zone 30 are initiated using the above described technique or a similar technique. Next, the fractures 34 in the second zone are propagated by injecting a second fluid similar to above, *i.e.*, the fluid containing the adhesive and/or consolidation agent into the fractures. Enough of the fracturing fluid is pumped downhole to fill the wellbore and the openings of fractures 24 in the first zone 16. This occurs as follows. The high temperature downhole causes the sand particles in the fracture fluid to bond to one another in clusters or as a loosely packed bed and thereby form an *in situ* plug. Initially, some of the fluid, which flows into the jetted tunnels and possibly part way into fractures 24 being concentrated as part of the liquid phase, leaks out into the formation in the first zone 16, but as those of ordinary skill in the art will appreciate, it is not long before the openings become plugged or partially sealed. Once the openings of the fractures 24 become filled, enough fracture fluid can be pumped down the wellbore 10 to fill some or all of the wellbore 10 adjacent fractures 24, as shown in Figure 10C. Ultimately, enough fracture fluid and proppant can be pumped downhole to cause the first zone 16 to be plugged or partially sealed. This process is then repeated for subsequent zones after subsequent perforating and fracturing stages up-hole.

[0047] Figures 11A-B illustrate the details of the hydrajetting tool 14 for use in carrying out the methods of the present invention. Hydrajetting tool 14 comprises a main body 40, which is cylindrical in shape and formed of a ferrous metal. The main body 40 has a top end 42 and a bottom end 44. The top end 42 connects to coil tubing 18 for operation within the wellbore 10. The main body 40 has a plurality of nozzles 46, which are adapted to direct the high pressure fluid out of the main body 40. The nozzles 46 can be disposed, and in one certain embodiment are disposed, at an angle to the main body 40, so as to eject the pressurized fluid out of the main body 40 at an angle other than 90°.

[0048] The hydrajetting tool 14 further comprises means 48 for opening the hydrajetting tool 14 to fluid flow from the wellbore 10. Such fluid opening means 48 includes a fluid-permeable plate 50, which is mounted to the inside surface of the main body 40. The fluid-permeable plate 50 traps a ball 52, which sits in seat 54 when the pressurized fluid is being ejected from the nozzles 46, as shown in Figure 11A. When the pressurized fluid is not being pumped down the coil tubing into the hydrajetting tool 14, the wellbore fluid is able to be circulated up to the surface via opening means 48. More specifically, the wellbore fluid lifts the ball 52 up against fluid-permeable plate 50, which in turn allows the wellbore fluid to flow up the hydrajetting tool 14 and ultimately up through the coil tubing 18 to the surface, as shown in Figure 11B. As those of ordinary skill in the art will recognize other valves can be used in place of the ball and seat arrangement 52 and 54 shown in Figures 11A and 11B. Darts, poppets, and even flappers, such as a balcomp valves, can be used. Furthermore, although Figures 11A and 11B only show a valve at the bottom of the hydrajetting tool 14, such valves can be placed both at the top and the bottom, as desired.

[0049] Yet another method in accordance with the present invention will now be described. First, the first zone 16 in the subterranean formation 12 is perforated by injecting a perforating fluid through the hydrajetting tool 14 into the subterranean formation, so as to form perforation tunnels 20, as shown, for example, in Figure 1A. Next, fractures 24 are initiated in the perforation tunnels 20 by pumping a fracturing fluid through the hydrajetting tool 14, as shown, for example in Figure 3. The fractures 24 are then propagated by injecting additional fracturing fluid into the fractures through both the hydrajetting tool 14 and annulus 19. The fractures 24 are then plugged, at least partially, by pumping an isolation fluid 28 into the openings of the fractures 24 and/or wellbore section adjacent to the fractures 24. The isolation fluid 28 can be pumped into this region either through the annulus 19, as shown in Figure 4, or through the hydrajetting tool 14, as shown in Figure 5, or a combination of both. Once the fractures 24 have been plugged, the hydrajetting tool 14 is moved away from the first zone 16. It can either be moved up hole for subsequent fracturing or downhole, *e.g.*, when spotting a fluid across perforations for sealing where it is desired to pump the chemical from a point below the zone of interest to get full coverage – the tool is then pulled up through the spotted chemical. Lastly, these steps or a subset thereof, are repeated for subsequent zones of the subterranean formation 12.

[0050] As is well known in the art, a positioning device, such as a gamma ray detector or casing collar locator (not shown), can be included in the bottom hole assembly to improve the positioning accuracy of the perforations.

[0051] Therefore, the present invention is well-adapted to carry out the objects and attain the ends and advantages mentioned as well as those which are inherent therein. While the invention has been depicted, described, and is defined by reference to exemplary

embodiments of the invention, such a reference does not imply a limitation on the invention, and no such limitation is to be inferred. The invention is capable of considerable modification, alteration, and equivalents in form and function, as will occur to those ordinarily skilled in the pertinent arts and having the benefit of this disclosure. In particular, as those of skill in the art will appreciate, steps from the different methods disclosed herein can be combined in a different manner and order. The depicted and described embodiments of the invention are exemplary only, and are not exhaustive of the scope of the invention. Consequently, the invention is intended to be limited only by the spirit and scope of the appended claims, giving full cognizance to equivalents in all respects.